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**EP-A- 0 274 762**  
**GB-A- 1 115 727**  
**US-A- 4 019 498**  
**US-A- 4 139 006**  
**US-A- 4 920 986**

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## Description

### Field of the Invention

This invention relates to medical devices used for controlling urinary stress incontinence in women, and more particularly to a device totally inserted into the vagina according to the preamble of Claim 1. Such a device is known from US-A-4 139 006. By supporting the vaginal tissue on each side of the urethra, the device will ensure that the tissue, which is beyond the urethra as seen from the abdominal cavity, is stretched during an increase in the intra-abdominal pressure. The stretching makes the tissue more capable in offering counter pressure, whereby an increased intra-abdominal pressure will be more completely transmitted down to the stretched tissue, and the tissue above, including the upper urethra, will be affected by the increased intra-abdominal pressure. This will help to prevent the difference in pressure existing at rest, between upper urethra and bladder, from being reduced during coughing or other activity which causes a sudden increase in intra-abdominal pressure. If the patient is continent at rest, she should remain so regardless of how intra-abdominal pressure is altered.

### Background of the Invention

Urinary incontinence in women is a common problem, potentially serious from a social point of view. Repeated loss of urine may cause skin irritation, and may be an embarrassment to the woman. Most often the incontinence is of the stress type, characterized by a loss of urine during coughing, sneezing, laughing and physical exercise. Sometimes the problem will only occur occasionally when intra-abdominal pressure is raised excessively. In other cases, a minimally exerted stress will cause incontinence, particularly when standing.

One way of coping with urinary incontinence is to use absorbent pads in the genital region. However, these pads are unacceptable due to the limited volume of urine they can absorb, the associated odor, and the high probability that skin infection and inflammation will follow.

It is desirable to control stress incontinence and thus it is necessary to consider how continence is achieved. Urinary continence is achieved by pressure in a section of the urethra being higher than what it simultaneously is in the bladder. At rest pressure is higher in the upper third of the urethra than in the bladder due to tone of the urethra's circular smooth musculature which acts as a sphincter. An increase in intra-abdominal pressure, as occurs during coughing, will normally raise pressure equally in the upper urethra and the blad-

der. Pressure thereby stays higher in the upper urethra than in the bladder and the patient remains continent. With increasing age, causing tissue atrophy, and as a result of childbirth, there may be tissue derangement so that when pressure is suddenly raised in the abdomen, it will no longer be fully transmitted to the urethra as it is to the bladder. The difference in pressure between urethra and bladder may then be reduced to zero. Nothing is then preventing leakage of urine, and therefore incontinence is manifested.

In the past stress incontinence has been controlled through the application of the Kennedy stitch which is described at column 1, lines 44 et seq. of U.S. Patent No. 4,139,006. The Kennedy stitch does not provide the necessary support to the anterior wall of the vagina, which support has been lost due to a diminished muscle tone, a tissue atrophy, and in some cases due to the trauma of childbirth. Rather, the Kennedy stitch reduces the width of the urethra, thereby making incontinence less likely.

It has been proposed that urinary incontinence can be regulated by a device which alters the angular relationship between the urethra and bladder. Thus, it has been observed that by making the urethrovesical angle, i.e., the angle between the urethra and the bladder base, more acute, urinary incontinence can often be reduced. U.S. Patent Nos. 3,705,575 to Edwards and 4,139,006 to Corey are based on this principle. Edwards discloses an incontinence device that changes the urethrovesical angle. The device includes a first member which is adapted to fit within the vagina and which applies pressure to the urethra and a second member adapted to bear against the external pubic area of the female body. However, this device is uncomfortable to wear and may cause irritation to the vaginal mucosa. Furthermore, the device is not likely to stay in place when inserted into the vagina just inside the introitus and is not inflatable, and therefore, can not be expanded to give just the right amount of support.

Corey, in U.S. patent No. 4,139,006, discloses a device completely inserted into the vagina for displacing a surface of the anterior wall of the vagina, and an intermediate section of the urethra adjacent thereto, toward the pubic bone, thereby reducing the urethrovesical angle for restoring the patient's natural control of the flow of urine through the urethra from the bladder to the urethral opening. However this device is not likely to stay in place when inserted into the vagina only just inside the introitus, is not inflatable and, therefore, can not be expanded to give just the right amount of support.

Another incontinence device is that disclosed in U.S. patent No. 3,554,184 to Habib. The incon-

tinence device is formed from silicon rubber and designed to be inserted into the external region of the vagina. The patient must wear a belt, coupled to the member, whereby the latter is thrust against the anterior wall of the vagina with a sufficient magnitude to efficiently block the flow of urine through the urethra. However, besides involving the wearing of an uncomfortable belt, the device is only partially contained within the vagina and may therefore cause irritation of the labia.

Bonner in U.S. patent No. 3,646,929 discloses a female incontinence device which comprises a generally flat support adapted for insertion into the vagina. A flexible diaphragm is coupled to the support and is inflated to expand in an upward direction against the anterior wall of the vagina for applying pressure thereupon to block the urethra. However, this device blocks all flow of urine from the bladder. Therefore, when a patient needs to urinate the device must be deflated and then inflated after urination.

As previously indicated, surgery offers another solution to the problem. Almost all surgical procedures for controlling stress incontinence improve support to the upper urethra which is thereby better exposed to changes in intra-abdominal pressure. When pressure is raised in the abdomen by a stress condition such as coughing, the increased pressure will be transmitted after the operation, not only to the bladder, but also to the same, or almost the same, extent to the upper urethra. Thus, a higher pressure in the upper urethra than in the bladder will be maintained regardless of pressure changes in the abdomen. Digital support on each side of the upper urethra, Bonney's maneuver, has often been tried by the physician examining prior to surgery. If such support inhibits incontinence caused by coughing it has been felt that the patient would be a good candidate for surgery. However, surgical procedures are often not to be considered due to the patient's age or medical status.

Accordingly, it is desirable that a device be developed for controlling urinary incontinence which overcomes the problems associated with the prior art devices disclosed herein, and which can be used temporarily until an operation can be carried out, or permanently if the patient is a poor operative risk. The device should permanently offer the same support as the examining physician's fingers are offering when Bonney's maneuver is carried out.

#### Objects and Summary of the Invention

The primary object of the present invention is to provide an inflatable device which is completely inserted into the vagina and will control female stress incontinence, which device will prevent in-

continence during stress conditions such as coughing, sneezing, laughing and physical exercise by improving transmission of intra-abdominal pressure to the upper urethra.

Another object of the present invention is to provide such a device which does not exert a permanent pressure over the urethra and therefore does not require removal or deflation to allow urination.

Another object of the present invention is to provide such a device which exerts support on each side of the upper urethra.

Another object of the present invention is to provide such a device which is adjustable by inflation and thereby can be given a large volume and size when inserted but a reduced size during the actual insertion or removal.

Another object of the present invention is to provide such a device which is malleable so as to retain some shape and stiffness when not inflated.

Another object of the present invention is to provide an easily insertable device causing minimal discomfort and irritation to the patient.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a device of such a shape that it will grip to the walls of the vagina, thereby restricting the relative movement therebetween.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a device which is of such shape that it will allow drainage from the cervix to the introitus of the vagina.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a device which will counteract prolapse of the uterus and vagina.

The device in accordance with the present invention does not primarily intend to affect the urethrovesical angle, nor exert a persisting pressure over the urethra, but it increases transmittance of intra-abdominal pressure to the upper urethra. More specifically, this invention operates by providing adequate support to the anterior wall of the vagina so that when abdominal pressure is suddenly raised, as it will be during coughing, the increase in pressure of this stress will be transferred to the anterior wall of the vagina, which then provides adequate support to the urethra. The circular muscles are then able to maintain a pressure in the urethra which is higher than in the bladder. Stated another way, the device of this invention will ensure that when pressure is raised in the abdomen, it will be increased, not only in the bladder, but also in the urethra so that pressure remains higher in the urethra than in the bladder, and stress incontinence will not occur. By having such an effect, "closure pressure" (defined herein as the greatest difference between intra-urethral and simultaneous bladder pressure) will remain positive regardless of the changes in the intra-abdominal

pressure, and continence will be preserved.

The female incontinence device is inserted into the vagina for controlling female stress incontinence. The device includes an annular or oval inflatable body section and two projections for supporting the vaginal tissue on each side of the upper urethra so that the tissue between the projections of support will be stretched and can offer counter pressure when there is a sudden increase in intra-abdominal pressure. This will preserve continence since the urethra between the points of support will be more readily exposed to increase in abdominal pressure, thereby causing closure pressure to remain positive. The body section has means for deflation and inflation.

Because every human body is different, it is necessary that the Applicant's design be manufactured in different sizes. The sizes in between can be obtained by varying the inflation pressure. The device is effectively inserted into the vagina when it is deflated. When in the vagina, it is partly inflated and placed in the proper location. Once digital examination has assured that the device is correctly located, the inflation is completed, as desired. The effectiveness of the device can be tested by the patient herself. With the bladder full, the patient can make sure that she has become continent even when she is coughing strenuously. If not completely continent, she may have to adjust the position of the device or the inflation pressure used. To keep the device in the position found to be optimal, the exterior surface is roughened, which reduces movement between the device and the vaginal wall.

In the Applicant's design a hammock-like support is provided by the two projections and the tissue in between. The urethra is resting in this hammock, which causes an increased intra-abdominal pressure to reach the urethra more completely. It may be desirable to modify the support provided by the two projections. This can be achieved if the projections have a wall thickness which is less than that of the remaining body section. The two projections may then enlarge more than the body when pressure is raised during inflation. Alternatively, the projections may have the shape of bellows. The body section includes a roughened surface around the exterior portion thereof, capable of contacting the walls of the vagina to restrict the relative movement of the body section when positioned within the vagina. The body section also includes an aperture extending therethrough which reduces the total volume of the device, allows drainage of uterine secretions, and further restricts the relative movement of the body section when positioned within the vagina. The means for inflating and deflating the body section include a tubing extending from the body section,

and a valve housed within the tubing or within the body section for regulating the flow of air into and out of the body section. For deflation of the device, the valve can be opened by digital compression carried out by an attendant or the patient herself.

The device described in detail, for which patent is applied, is similar in shape to rings used for the control of prolapse, uterine or vaginal. There is a significant difference though, in that the Applicant's design has projections that specifically support the anterior vaginal wall on each side of the urethra.

The above will become more apparent to those skilled in the art after a consideration of the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which a preferred form of this invention is illustrated.

#### Brief Description of the Drawing

FIG. 1 illustrates a sagittal section of the female pelvis.

FIG. 2 is a view similar to FIG. 1 showing the device of the present invention within a vagina.

FIG. 3 illustrates a top view of the device of the present invention when inflated.

FIG. 4 is a view taken generally along the line 4-4 in FIG. 2.

#### Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiment

The device in accordance with the present invention is used in controlling urinary incontinence in women. The device is completely inserted into the vagina for supporting the tissue of the vaginal wall on each side of the upper urethra so that, when the intra-abdominal pressure is suddenly increased, the vaginal tissue between the points of support will be stretched like a hammock and the tissue will offer counter pressure to the increasing intra-abdominal pressure. This will allow intra-abdominal pressure to be transmitted to the upper urethra so that the closure pressure, i.e., the greatest difference between intra-urethral and simultaneous bladder pressure, will remain positive regardless of the changes in the intra-abdominal pressure, and continence will be preserved. The support afforded to each side of the urethra allows the tissue between the points of support to function like a hammock such that the tissue will offer counter pressure to sudden increases in intra-abdominal pressure which occur during coughing, sneezing, laughing and physical exercise. Thus, the urethra, resting in this hammock, will be more completely affected by increases in intra-abdominal pressure and retain a pressure greater than in the bladder, such that the closure pressure will remain positive and continence will be preserved.

With reference to FIG. 1, there is shown a sagittal section of the female pelvic organs which contact the device of the present invention. The organs of interest include the vagina 10, the uterus 12, the cervix 14 at the lower end of the uterus 12 opening into vagina 10, the bladder 16 and urethra 18. Bladder 16 stores the urine and passes it through the urethra to the urethral opening 20 for discharge. When due to an activity such as coughing, sneezing, laughing or physical exercise, intra-abdominal pressure is suddenly raised, pressure in the bladder 16 is totally affected by this pressure increment. In women who suffer from stress incontinence the increased intra-abdominal pressure is only incompletely transmitted to the urethra and, at the peak of the stress situation, pressure is no longer higher in the urethra 18 than in the bladder 16, as it normally should be. Consequently there is nothing to prevent the urine from being extruded out through the urethral opening 20. The present device will correct this situation. It will improve transmittance of intra-abdominal pressure to the urethra which will thereby maintain a pressure which is higher than that in the bladder regardless of changes in intra-abdominal pressure.

With reference to FIGS. 2-4, the device of the present invention is indicated generally at 22 and includes a body section 24 having the form of a doughnut or ring, circular or oval. Body section 24 defines a roughened surface 28 on the axially exterior portion thereof and an axially inner surface 30. Surface 30 defines the outer diameter of an aperture 32 which extends through body section 24. The aperture 32 allows drainage to migrate from the uterus and out of vagina 10. A projection section, indicated generally at 36, is attached to and is formed as an integral part of body section 24 and includes two anterior projections 34 spaced along external surface 28 of body section 24. While the projections 34 described herein are formed integral to the body section 24, it is within the scope of the present invention to have projections which are separately attached to body section 24. The projections 34 provide support to the tissue of the anterior vaginal wall 38 (FIG. 4) on each side of the urethra 18 when device 22 is inserted in the vagina.

Projections 34 form a U-shaped surface 40 therebetween. Projections 34, the contour of the U-shaped surface 40 and the overall dimensions of body section 24 are constructed to be comfortable and compatible with the structures of the female anatomy. The device 22 is molded as a smooth single unit composed of a pliable, resiliently deformable material such as an elastomer. The material should include characteristics which will readily deform when device 22 is folded for insertion within vagina 10 and during normal physical activity, but

continually provide the required support to the tissue of the anterior vaginal wall 38 on each side of the urethra 18. When the device is installed, there may be a void 42 as shown in FIG. 4 between the projections 34.

With reference to FIG. 3, an inflation means, indicated generally at 43, is provided. The inflation means is operated by a syringe or a pump (not shown) and includes a tubing 44 connected to body section 24 at circumferential surface 30 and a one-way ball valve 46. Tubing 44 may extend outside the vagina for easy access. If so, it may have a spiral "memory", i.e., it is made of elastic material. At rest it forms a spiral close to the body section 24 in the vagina. The valve 46 at the end of tube 44 can be pulled through the introitus. When the valve is released again after inflation or deflation, the tube returns inside the vagina. Alternatively, once the device 22 has been inflated, tubing 44, which originally is of considerable length to allow easy inflation, may be shortened by being cut off with scissors. For deflation, the valve 46 can be opened by digital compression carried out by an attendant or by the patient herself. It is understood that an alternative valve mechanism is possible and that any sufficient method of inflating and deflating body section 24 can be substituted herein and still be within the scope of the present invention.

The device 22 is inserted within vagina 10 so that projections 34 are on each side of the urethra 18 and exert no pressure on urethra 18. Projections 34 will offer support to the connective tissue of the anterior vaginal wall which is between the urethra and the vaginal mucosa. This tissue will act like a hammock and offer counter pressure to an increasing intra-abdominal pressure. Further, projections 34 enhance the natural gripping ability of the vaginal walls for retaining the device 22 in its proper location during most types of physical activity.

With reference to FIG. 2, the device 22 may be inserted into the vagina 10 in the doctor's office or by the patient at home. First, the doctor (or patient) grasps body section 24 of device 22 and squeezes the body section which will fold sagittally along the major diameter thereof. The device will then, when deflated, have the shape of a section of a sphere. The concavity of the section should be facing the patient when she, her doctor or nurse introduces the maximally deflated device into the vagina until it reaches the posterior fornix. The insertion is similar to that of a diaphragm. As device 22 approaches the proper location, the device is partially inflated and one should make sure that the projections 34 are on each side of the urethra and that the ring rests on the pubic arch and the levator muscles. When the correct position is secured device 22 is further inflated until it is noted that coughing no longer causes leakage. The diameter

of device 22 may vary between 50 and 95 mm depending upon its original size and the degree of inflation.

The supporting pressure exerted against the vagina, laterally and adjacent to each side of the urethra, will allow the tissue 42 between the vaginal mucosa and the urethra 18 to function like a hammock, as shown in FIG. 4, and the tissue will offer counter pressure when intra-abdominal pressure is suddenly raised as it is during coughing, sneezing, laughing and physical exercise. Thus, the intra-abdominal pressure is transmitted to the upper urethra so that the closure pressure remains positive regardless of changes in the intra-abdominal pressure, causing continence to be preserved.

The patient may proceed with normal physical activities characteristic of everyday life after device 22 is inserted within the vagina. Consequently, the patient may participate in physical activities which formerly would have been prohibited due to the danger of an unanticipated loss of urine responsive to the increased intra-abdominal pressure caused by the stress activities. The device may be worn continuously within the vagina of the patient without the removal thereof when the patient desires to urinate. For cleaning the device can be removed at the end of the day or, like other prolapse devices, it can be retained for up to one month.

It will be understood that the foregoing description and illustrations are by way of example only and that modifications and changes are intended to fall within the scope of the present invention if they fall within the scope of the appended claims.

#### Claims

1. Female incontinence device (22) capable of being removably inserted into the vagina (10) for supporting the tissue of the vaginal wall (38) to each side of the urethra (18), comprising

an annular body section (24) for insertion into the vagina (10), said body section (24) including two projections (34), there being a U-shaped surface (40) between the projections (34), the projections (34) being designed for supporting the anterior vaginal tissue (42) on each side of the urethra (18) in such a manner that the tissue therebetween is stretched and can offer counter pressure when intra-abdominal pressure is suddenly raised as occurs during coughing, sneezing, laughing, and physical exercise, such that the intra-abdominal pressure is transmitted to the upper urethra (18) so that the greatest difference between intra-urethral and simultaneous pressure in the bladder (16) remains positive regardless of the changes in the intra-abdominal pressure so

continence is preserved; characterized in that said annular body section (24) is inflatable and has an exterior surface capable of contacting the walls (38) of the vagina (10) when inflated so that relative movement of said body section (24) with respect to the vagina (10) is restricted, the device further comprising means (43) for inflating and deflating the body section (24) so that proper support of the anterior wall of the vagina (10) is accomplished.

2. Female incontinence device according to of claim 1, characterized in that the exterior circumferential surface (28) of said body section (24) is roughened to contact the walls of the vagina (10) to restrict relative movement of said body section (24) therebetween when positioned within the vagina (10).
3. Female incontinence device according to claim 1, characterized in that the means (43) for inflating and deflating said body section (24) comprise a tubing (44) attached to said body section (24) and extending therefrom having a valve housed therein for regulating the flow of air into and out of said body section (24).
4. Female incontinence device according to claim 3, characterized in that the valve is a one-way ball valve (46).
5. Female incontinence device according to claim 4, characterized in that the one-way ball valve (46) is opened by digital compression.
6. Female incontinence device according to claim 1, characterized in that the projections (34) are oriented generally parallel to the major diameter of said body section (24).
7. Female incontinence device according to claim 1, characterized in that the body section (24) is so designed that during inflation the two projections (34) enlarge more readily than the remainder of the body section (24).
8. Female incontinence device according to claim 7, characterized in that the two projections (34) have a wall thickness less than the wall thickness of the remainder of the inflatable body section (24) or where the projections (34) are like bellows.

#### Patentansprüche

1. Inkontinenzvorrichtung (22) für Frauen, die zum Abstützen des Gewebes der Scheidenwand (38) an jeder Seite der Harnröhre (18) entfernen-

- bar in die Scheide (10) eingeführt werden kann, mit einem ringförmigen Körperabschnitt (24) zum Einführen in die Scheide (10), wobei der Körperabschnitt (24) zwei Vorsprünge (34) mit einer zwischen diesen verlaufenden U-förmigen Oberfläche (40) aufweist, die Vorsprünge (34) so beschaffen sind, daß sie das vordere Scheidengewebe (42) auf jeder Seite der Harnröhre (18) so abstützen, daß das dazwischen befindliche Gewebe gestreckt wird und beim plötzlichen Ansteigen des intraabdominalen Druckes beim Husten, Hießen, Lachen und bei körperlicher Anstrengung einen Gegen-  
druck ausüben kann, so daß der intraabdominale Druck auf die obere Harnröhre (18) übertragen wird, so daß der größte Unterschied zwischen dem Innenharnröhren- und gleichzeitigen Druck in der Blase (16) unabhängig von Änderungen in dem intraabdominalen Druck positiv bleibt, so daß Kontinenz beibehalten wird, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der ringförmige Körperabschnitt (24) aufblasbar ist und eine Außenoberfläche aufweist, die bei Aufblasen die Wände (38) der Scheide (10) berühren kann, so daß eine Relativverschiebung des Körperabschnittes (24) gegenüber der Scheide (10) eingeschränkt wird, und die Vorrichtung weiter Mittel (43) zum Aufblasen und Entleeren des Körperabschnittes (24) umfaßt, so daß eine richtige Abstützung der Vorderwand der Scheide (10) bewerkstelligt wird.
2. Inkontinenzvorrichtung für Frauen nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Außenumfangsoberfläche (28) des Körperabschnittes (24) zum Berühren der Wände der Scheide (10) zum Begrenzen der Relativverschiebung des in diese eingesetzten Körperabschnittes (24) zwischen diesen Wänden aufgeraut ist.
3. Inkontinenzvorrichtung für Frauen nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Mittel (43) zum Aufblasen und Entleeren des Körperabschnittes (24) einen an diesem befestigten und von diesem ausgehenden Schlauch (44) mit einem in ihm aufgenommenen Ventil zum Regulieren der Luftströmung in den und aus dem Körperabschnitt (24) umfaßt.
4. Inkontinenzvorrichtung für Frauen nach Anspruch 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Ventil ein Einweg-Kugelventil (46) ist.
5. Inkontinenzvorrichtung für Frauen nach Anspruch 4, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Einweg-Kugelventil (46) durch Zusammendrücken mit den Fingern geöffnet wird.
6. Inkontinenzvorrichtung für Frauen nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Vorsprünge (34) im allgemeinen parallel zu dem größeren Durchmesser des Körperabschnittes (24) ausgerichtet sind.
7. Inkontinenzvorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Körperabschnitt (24) so konstruiert ist, daß sich die beiden Vorsprünge (34) beim Aufblasen stärker als der übrige Teil des Körperabschnittes (24) vergrößern.
8. Inkontinenzvorrichtung nach Anspruch 7, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die beiden Vorsprünge (34) eine geringere Wandstärke als der übrige Teil des aufblasbaren Körperabschnittes (24) aufweisen oder wo die Vorsprünge (34) wie Bälge sind.

#### Revendications

1. Dispositif d'incontinence (22) pour femmes qui peut être introduit de manière enlevable dans le vagin (10) pour appuyer la paroi du vagin (38) de part et d'autre de l'urètre (18), comportant un tronçon de corps (24) annulaire pour l'insinuation dans le vagin (10), ledit tronçon de corps (24) présentant deux parties en saillie (34) avec une surface en forme d'U (40) située entre elles, lesdites parties en saillie (34) étant réalisées de telle façon à ce qu'elles appuient le tissu de vagin antérieur (42) de part et d'autre de l'urètre (18) de telle sorte que le tissu qui est situé entre le tissu de vagin se trouvant de part et d'autre de l'urètre, soit étiré et peut exercer une contre-pression au cas d'une brusque augmentation de la pression intraabdominale telle qu'elle est produite lorsqu'on tousse, éternue ou rit et en cas d'efforts physiques, de sorte que la pression intraabdominale soit transmise à l'urètre supérieur (18), de sorte que la différence la plus grande entre la pression dans l'urètre et la pression régnant simultanément dans la vessie (16) reste positive indépendamment de modifications dans la pression intraabdominale, de sorte que de la continence soit préservée, caractérisé par le fait que tronçon de corps (24) annulaire est gonflable et présente en sus une surface extérieure qui est à même d'entrer en contact avec les parois (38) du vagin (10) lorsqu'il est gonflé de sorte qu'un déplacement relatif du tronçon de corps (24) par rapport au vagin (10) soit limité, et que le dispositif comprend au-delà de ce fait des moyens (43) servant à gonfler et à dégonfler ledit tronçon de corps (24) de sorte qu'un appui adéquat de la paroi antérieure du

vagin (10) soit accompli.

2. Dispositif d'incontinence pour femmes selon la revendication 1, caractérisé par le fait que la surface circonférentielle extérieure (28) du tronçon de corps (24) est rendue rugueuse pour entrer en contact avec les parois du vagin (10) afin de limiter le déplacement relatif exercé par le tronçon de corps (24) y disposé entre ces parois. 5  
10
3. Dispositif d'incontinence pour femmes selon la revendication 1 caractérisé par le fait que le moyen (43) servant à gonfler ainsi qu'à dégonfler ledit tronçon de corps (24) comprend un tuyau flexible (44) attaché au tronçon de corps et partant de celui-ci, ainsi qu'une valve destinée à régler le courant d'air vers l'intérieur du tronçon de corps (24) et hors de celui-ci. 15  
20
4. Dispositif d'incontinence pour femmes selon la revendication 3, caractérisé par le fait que la valve est une valve à bille à voie unique (46).
5. Dispositif d'incontinence pour femmes selon la revendication 4, caractérisé par le fait que la valve à bille à voie unique (46) est ouverte par compression exercée par les doigts. 25
6. Dispositif d'incontinence pour femmes selon la revendication 1, caractérisé par le fait que les parties en saillie (34) sont en règle générale orientées parallèlement au diamètre majeur du tronçon de corps (24). 30  
35
7. Dispositif d'incontinence pour femmes selon la revendication 1, caractérisé par le fait que le tronçon de corps (24) est construit de telle façon à ce que les deux parties en saillie (34) s'agrandissent lors du gonflage de manière plus importante que la partie restante du tronçon de corps (24). 40
8. Dispositif d'incontinence pour femmes selon la revendication 7, caractérisé par le fait que les deux parties en saillie (34) présentent une épaisseur de paroi plus faible que la partie restante du tronçon de corps gonflable (24) ou à l'endroit où les parties en saillie (34) sont réalisées en tant que soufflets. 45  
50



Fig. 1.

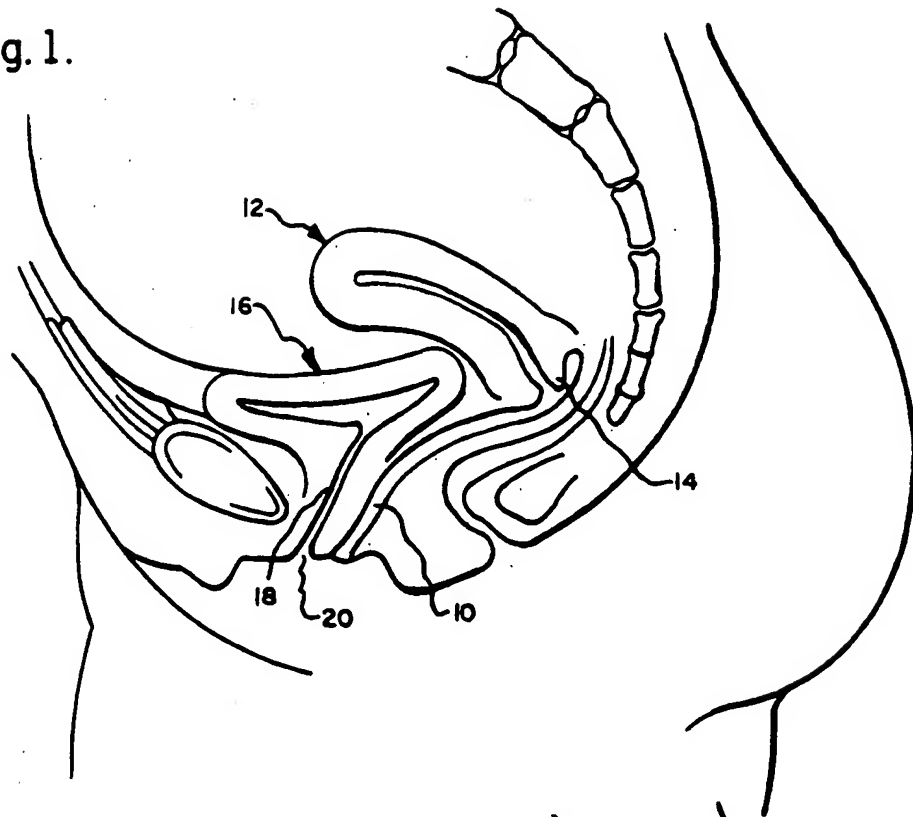


Fig. 2.

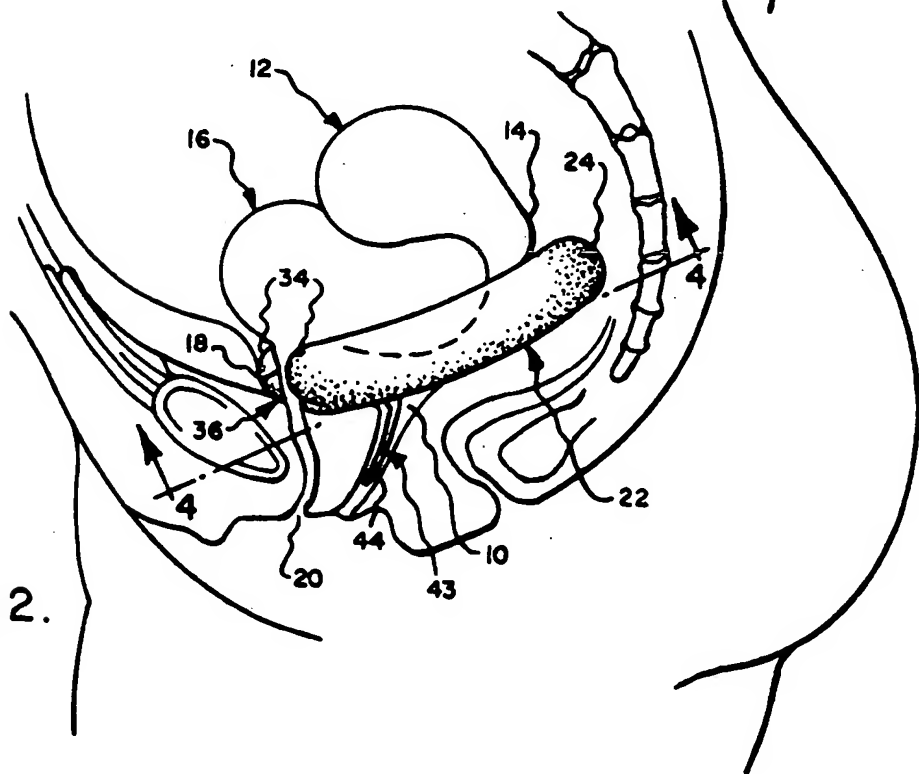


Fig. 3.

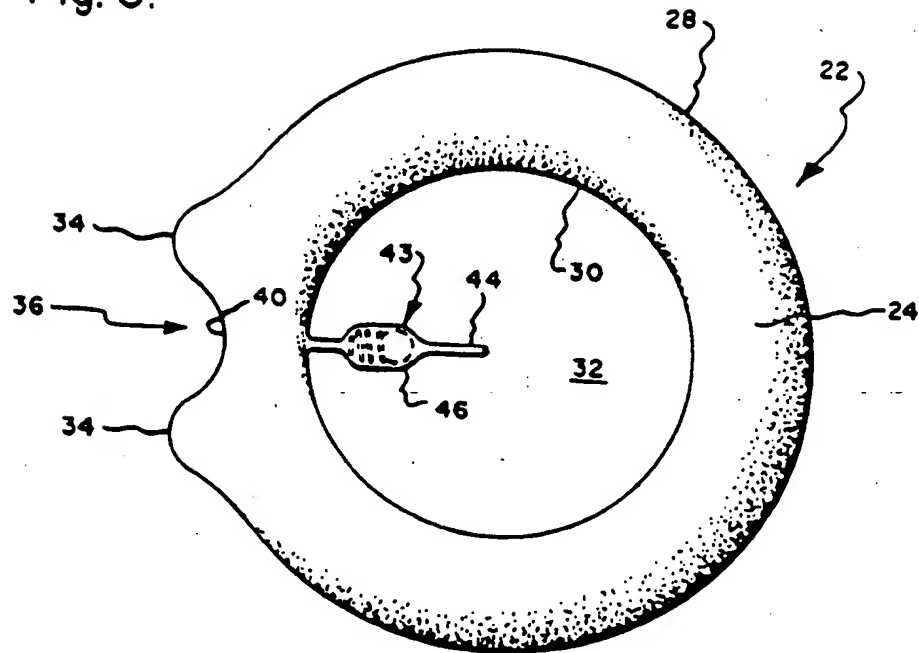


Fig. 4.

